KAISER FOR PEACE WITH US.

WE MUST STAND TOGETHER!" HE SAID OF THE TWO NATIONS.

Prof. Peatrody of Harvard Tells the tieran-American Peace Suctory That the material Has Seen Represented Palesty

Dr. Francis G. Penticely, who has been of Harvard's exchange professors in he University of Berlin, appealing before the German Pesco Society of this city in Cooper Union last night, told what the Sainer bedieves about the future relations etween the United States and Germany Emperor Wilhelm expressed his opinion realy to Dr. Peakedy.

We must stand together," was the substance of his remarks. The Rateer, when attered this sentiment, was speaking, Dr. Penberly said, not as a stateaman e an idealist, who saw how the future of the earld must lie. Dr. Peabody had his talle with the Emperor shortly before sailing for

The Harvard professor defended the Kniser against those who would have the Americans believe that he is constantly on the lookest for a war and said that Emparor Wilhelm in this respect is one of the most estajudged men in history.

There were about six hundred German-Americans at the mass meeting. It was intended partly as a memorial of Carl Schurz, who was the honorary president of the organization. The president's chair was covered with roses and lilies of the railey and Mr. Schurz's picture was simiarly decorated.

Dr. Peabody described the identity of interests between this country and Ger-

"Both of these nations," said he, "are very young, as the age of nations goes. Of the two, Germany as a nation is the younger. Both are ambitious and have the follies of youth. Both are pledged to education as the basis of national prosperity. The little red schoolhouse holds the secret of American prosperity, and the technical school of Germany is largely responsible for the wonderful commercial expansion of that country.

Both nations are now concerned with a

Both nations are now concerned with a most extraordinary commercial expansion, which threatens to commercialize the life of both and which must be which threatens to commercialize the life of both and which must be met by both with the same inborn idealism. Both nations are alike in their attachment to the Teutonic type of character, which gives us a sense of stability and aim and which separates us so broadly from the Latin races. No American can get close to the inner life of Germany without finding the standards of honesty, candor, simplicity, habits of affection and love of home, the same as he finds in his own home. The man who goes from this country to Germany may return just as good an American as when he left home.

man who goes from this country to Germany may return just as good an American as when he left home.

"But these two nations are also, by the very instincts of their peoples and the nature of their institutions, pledged to peace as a condition of their future prosperity. The American can ask of fate nothing but to maintain the present pace of industrial progress. So it is also with the German. Some people have the idea that the German Emperor is casting about to find somebody to fight. No one who studies the industrial conditions of Germany is pledged, through her commercial conditions, to maintain the peace with the German Emperor, in opening the Reichstag, said that it was his holy duty to preserve peace. He has been misjudged as few characters in history have been when persons have described him as a careless intriguer, ready to strike a blow."

Dr. Peabody said that he could with confidence assure the German Americans that the mild sense of the American people.

fidence assure the German Americans that the solid sense of the American people would be behind them in any step they might take toward the negotiation of a stable peace between this country and

From the time that Baron von Steuber ent his sword, trained in the service of Frederick the Great, to the ragged follower of Washington to the day when Carl Schurz gave his life and his splendid intellect to the physical and intellectual battle for patriotism and civic virtue, there has," said Dr. Peabody, "been a kinship between the as it has been verified in fact

as it has been verified in fact."
"I do not think I betray a confidence with which his Majesty honored me," continued Dr. Peabody, "in repeating one phrase he offered me at parting. He was not speaking as a diplomat, a soldier or a statesman, but as an idealist—as a student who discerned where the future of the world must lie. He said.

"We must stand together."
"And here to-night may we not take up
those words and repeat them, 'We must
stand together?' We must find a safe,
ample and solid ground on which both can stand. It must be a programme in whi deliberations of reason supplant the follies of force. It must be a programme of political candor, industrial reciprocity, a fair exchange of truth, of trade and of treaties. There must be the open door, the open mind and the open hand."

Dr. Peabody gave it as his opinion that there are so many bonds between the United States and Germany that it is almost im-possible that they would be broken. In addition to the bond of commercialism the most vital bond of all-that of

ctual kinship. Congressman Richard Bartholdt disclosed Congressman Richard Bartholdt disclosed the fact that Germany saved the Union in the civil war days. He said that Lincoln sent emissaries first to London and then to Paris to raise money on United States bonds, but that they were turned down in both places. Then in despair the representatives of this Government went to Berlin. German bankers asked Bismarck what he thought of the venture. Bismarck replied that he had faith in the Union, and the Inited States representatives and the United States representatives raised the money. These facts, the Congressman said, aren't in the histories they are nevertheless true. He thought that the United States ought not to contend for the disarmament of the nations only but also for an international arbitration

ourt to settle all disputes.

Dr. Ernst Richard, the president of the society, delivered a eulogy on Carl Schurz. Other speakers were George von Skal, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith and William

Resolutions were adopted indorsing generally the principle of arbitration and calling upon Congress to devote itself without delay to the task of formulating arbitration treaties, not alone with Germany but with other nations. In regard to a treaty of arbitration with Germany the society appeals directly to the President, urging him to open negotiations with the German Government at the earliest possible date. Copies of the resolution will be sent to the President, the Secretary of State, the House and each member of Congress.

ELECTRICITY KILLS ENGINEER. 2,000 Volts From Trenton Falls Power Station Passes Through His Body.

UTICA, May 19 .- William H. Tranham, 30 years of age, employed as engineer at the plant of the Utica Gas and Electric Company, was killed to-day, 2,000 volts from the power station at Trenton Falls passing through his body. Mr. Trenham was placing a pipe railing around a platform some distance above the floor. A length of pipe he held in one hand came in contact with a lightning arrester connected with the Trenton Falls wires. Instantly he was thrown from his feet and was thrown from his feet and red unconscious, dying within a few tes. One hand and one foot were

Claims Against the State.

ALBANY, May 19 .- By authority of an act of the Legislature of 1905 the cities of Rochester and Syracuse to-day filed claims against the State to collect assessments on State lands along the route of the canal for local improvements. Rochester claims \$60,992 and Syracuse \$26,482.

TURRDO PILLING UP.

Tunne Pann, May 19.—The warm weather during the latter part of the week forced many to abandon their city homes and go to the mountains. There was a rush of the cottage folk to-day to occupy their villas and several parties serived at the clubicuse for the week end. There are few viilns still unrented for the season. out by the first of June all will be occupied.

Among those who arrived at their cottages to-day were Mr. and Men. J. E. Stevens who have leased the Jones ville, just vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell; Mr. iry Mc. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell; Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Lercy Edgar, who are in their cottage on the circuit road; Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, in the Lord villa; Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, in the Ingalis cottage; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Roger and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman.

Mrs. George Ecoloston Dodge will open her villa on East Lake road next week for the attention.

given by nearly every cottager. Among Mrs. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Theo. Freingniyen,
George H. Hull, who gave a dinner for
Miss Lucia Hull: Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mr.
and Mrs. William Rent, Mr. and Mrs. Grenyille Kune and Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R.

and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane and Mrs. And Mrs. Norman de R.
Whitehouse.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Have meyer, Jr., arrived at the clubbouse to-day for a few
days. They will occupy the Arthur Lord
house during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman will
arrive at Tuxedo next week and open their
villa. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Q. Barnweil and Mr. and Mrs. Herman
Vogel are expected to arrive during the
week. The Rev. and Mrs. George Williams
Douglas, who are abroad, will also arrive
at Tuxedo early in June and Mr. and Mrs.
Amory S. Carhart, who are in Paris, will
open their house for the late summer season.

The annual horse show given by the
Tuxedo Park Horse Show Association will
take place on the speeding track in Tuxedo
in the second week in June. Large preparations are being made for the show, which
will attract an unusual amount of interest,
as it is held in June this season instead of
in the autumn, as in former years. The
committee will spare no expense to make
the affair successful.

The golf course was crowded to-day with
a large number and many matches in mixed
foursomes were witnessed. A handicap
will be arranged for each weekend during
the summer.

The gun club has also been opened and

The gun club has also been opened and reckly shoots will be continued during the

weekly shoots will be continued during the summer.

Among those who entertained at dinner parties at the club to-night were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Ha vemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Dodge and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tams arrived at the clubhouse to-day. Other late arrivas are Miss Freinighuysen, C. F. Crocher of San Francisco, Lloyd Warren, Rudolph Neeser, W. M. Wright, William Stackpole, G. W. Van Nest, D. H. Houghtaling, E. B. Perrin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow, F. B. Harrison, Miss Perkins, G. L. Rives, O. J. Brand, Stewart Slosson, Mrs. C. S. Witherbee, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Peasler, F. S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and family and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford.

PITTSBURG'S WAR ON VICE.

Warrants Issued for Real Estate Men Who Let Houses for Immoral Purposes.

PITTSBURG. May 19.-Superintendent of Police McQuaide to-night made informations before a Magistrate against twentyfive prominent real estate firms, charging them with letting houses to women for immoral purposes and to men for the conducting of gambling houses and for the illegal sale of liquor. The informations include agents of some of the biggest estates in Pitteburg, and their arrest will disclose the fact that a majority of the best families of Pittsburg are receiving rents from the keepers of immoral houses.

Only one of the warrants against real estate men issued was served to-night. The Aronson Realty Company, in which Councilmen Frankel and Friedman, now under inmen Frankel and Friedman, now under indictment, are said to be secretely interested,
was caught in the dragnet. Three members
of the firm, J. L. Aronson, Harry M. Aronson, and E. W. Snaman, were arrested.
They gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 each.
Warrants were also issued to-night against

the proprietresses of six immoral houses, who own their own property. All of them have been arrested. To-night a number of women of the town who have been driven from their houses in the present crusade called at the City Hall and demanded that they be taken care of as they had no place to sleep. They were all locked up in the

CHICAGO WANTS BUTTERFLIES. Yearns to Add Flocks of Them to Her Other Manifold Beauties.

A plan to introduce imported butterflies into the city parks is being discussed in Chicago. Possibly a butterfly house will be erected. London has one in her zoological gardens and it is the safer way of dealing with imported insects.

It isn't that the authorities fear that the butterflies will not thrive if turned loose. It is the danger of their thriving altogether It is the danger of their thriving altogether too well that recommends guarding them within a house of wire netting. Emancipated from their natural enemies they may multiply at a rate which would present us with another pest as threatening as the gypsy moth.

It has been proved in London that the invested butterflies thrive well in captivity

imported butterflies thrive well in captivity and lose none of the brilliancy of their col-oring, but the untrammelled Chicago soul rearns to see them flitting from flower to lower without let or hindrance.

So the park people are trying to figure out that out of 300 eggs, which the industrious that out of 300 eggs, which the industrious butterfly lays, only one pair of butterflies will survive and that therefore there is naught to be feared. Chicago wants beauty

MORE FAST P. R. R. TRAINS.

Daylight Express Between Pittsburg and New York.

PITTSBURG, May 19.-The Pennsylvania Railroad will on May 27 put on a fast daylight express in each direction between Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York, leaving Pittsburg at 10 A. M., arriving in New York at 7 P. M., and leaving New York at 10 A. M., arriving in Pittsburg at 7 P. M. The Buffalo Special and Duquesne Special, midday express trains between Pittsburg and Buffalo, will also be restored, to leave Pittsburg and Buffalo at 1:10 P. M. On the same date four additions New York will be run on week days and

Big Meteorite Falls in Kentucky.

Hopkinsville correspondence Louisville Post. A meteorite as large as a washtub fell on the farm of J. S. White near this city, Sunday night, the descent of the flery body being vitnessed by Mr. White.

He says that about 9:30 o'clock Sunday night his attention was attracted by the barking of his dogs, and going outside he noticed that the premises were brightly illuminated, the light from the moon having paled into insignificance. Looking upward he saw a ball of fire which was rushing down-ward, and which, even as he looked, had passed directly over his house and struck the ground in some woods several hundred vards distant. yards distant.

Mr. White said that he plainly heard the sound as of a strong wind, which the meteorite made in falling, and also felt the heat, or rather steam, as it swept by him. On account of the heat he has not yet been able to make an investigation of the meteorite, but says he will do so as soon as possible.

SPENT ONE BULLET ON BER AND A THIRD ON HIMSELP.

Then, Leaving the Woman Hearing Over the fleat Man, Man Through the Streets Cuttl Palmeman Got Illim ways file Stoney as Well as file Wife Was Stoten.

Luigi fasille, on Stallan tailor, living at 233 East 111th street, is a prisoner in the East Twenty-second street police station. charged with murder. His wife, Calculine is in Believus Hospital with a bullet wound in her right bread and Virginio Bronzini, a failor, who lived at 410 East Eighteenth atreet, to don't

Isaille and Bronzins worked in the same shop at one time. Bronzini was enterand the latter's wife became infatuated with him. Inside says that for some time he had known the truth, but that he had hoped that his wife would change her ways. She deserted him a week ago:

Yesterday Insilie got through work early and, going to his home, he began to think of his wife again. Putting a loaded revolver in his pocket, he made for Bronzini's two little rooms on the fourth floor rear of the tenement at 410 East Eighteenth street, where he found his wife and Bronzini and opened fire. The first bullet entered the neck of Bronzini, severing the jugular vein. The next ploughed through the right breast of the woman and a third badly shattered Issile's own chin.

right breast of the woman and a third badly shattered Issille's own chin.

Bronzini staggered to the stairway and fell down to the floor below dead. Mrs. Issille ran to his side and was imploring him to live and love her when Policeman Murtha of the East Twenty-second street station ran into the house.

Meanwhile Issille had run down stairs with blood streaming from the wound on his chin and up Avenue A to Twenty-fourth street and thence to First avenue, where he came afoul of Policeman McCormick. He gave the policeman a fight, Finally he was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue.

His wife had reached there in another ambulance by this time and after the doctors had dressed the wound on Issilie's chin he was led to her cot and the woman identified him.

When Issille was taken to the East Twenty-second street station he admitted that he had done the shooting. He said that in addition to taking his wife from him Bronzini had stolen \$300, all his savings.

On a cearch of Bronzini's rooms a loaded revolver and a long knife were found. The police are of the opinion that Issille planned to kill Bronzini, the woman and then himself. The woman will recover.

WHOUSE PARTY IN URUGUAY. Englishmen Live in Style on Great Estates —Uses of Automobiles.

From the Los Angeles Times There is a considerable number of enormous estacias in the Rio Plata countries, some of them being as much as 2,000 square milesover a million and a quarter acres-in extent, and fully 60 per cent, of them are owned by men of British birth or parentage. The largest of them are in the Province of Chubut, in the south of Argentina, where they are almost entirely given over to the rearing of

Of these latter estacias the owners of fifteen out of every twenty of them are English, comprising men originally of every sort and condition, from "reformed" defaulters to retired sea captains and rejuvenated sprigs of effete nobility. Nearly all of these men are immensely rich and becoming more so, and the magnificence of the appointments of many of the houses and the munificence of their entertainments can be described as nothing less than regal. A description of a house party at the Mc—estacia, which I unwittingly stumbled upon during my ride across southern Uruguay, will give some idea of the scale upon which these affairs are carried out down this way.

The excuse for this party in the first place was, I believe, polo, and in the course of the week selection of players and ponies was made, from a dozen of the former and some three or four times that number of the latter, for a tournament in prospect with several the crack Argentine teams. tainment provided that polo was only a prominent incidental in a bewildering list of shooting and boating parties, gymkhanas, golf and tennis tournaments, races, hunts, archery contests and gaucho exhibitions, to say nothing of bridge, dancing and motor ing, which, like the beer at a turnverein

picnic, were always on tap. The Mc-- lands touch the railroad at Estacion Mc---, 100 miles from Montevideo, from which point it is about thirty miles cross country to the estancia house. The guests, between forty and fifty in number, went out by special train as far as Estacion ---, and were then run through on motors over a road that had been constantly sprinkled during all of the previous week in preparation for the extraordinary demands to be made upon it. The polo ponies and the grooms, chauffeurs, valets, maids, &c., were sent out a day shead of their principals, als on a special train, but consisting of mixed freight and ordinary passenger coaches

instead of drawing room cars. Most of the party's snap and go was due to the predominance of the English element. The German, French, Italian and Spanish representation, mostly made up of members of the Diplomatic Corps in Montevideo and enos Ayres, did clever work at the bridge tables and in the ballroom, but were quite deficient in enthusiasm for, and proficiency at, the outdoor sports which were the principal raison d'être of the gathering, and which, outside the unending and never failing thoughtfulness of the host and hostess, were the moving cause of its success. The "foreigners" were an extremely polite and lot, and undoubtedly clever along certain lines, but being quite lacking in what the English call their "keenness," never impressed me as getting their money's worth out of the golf, polo, tennis or anything else calling for the exercise of bodily energy.

The task of the commissary department in supplying the demands of this party of fifty people-a number that was doubled If all the servants and attendants are reckoned in-at a distance of 130 miles from a city was by no means a light one. Every need that could possibly have been foreseen was that could possibly have been foreseen was provided against in advance, and all supplies not of a perishable nature were in stock before the guests arrived. A couple of days rations of meat, fruit and vegetables could also be kept on hand in the freezer, but most of the provisions of this class came out daily by train on a special refrigerator car that was shunted off on Mc—'s siding, where there was usually enough ice left in the car to see its contents through the rest of its journey. If a part of the shipment was a hurry order an auto went in to rush it through, while the regular supply came on as slow freight. freight.

Home Coming for Fair. From the Atlanta Georgian.

"I see you are going to have a home coming week for your State fair this fall," remarked the travelling man, whose territory is the

whole boundless country. "Great idea that. Don't suppose you could work it like a certain Western State did once, and even if you could, it might not have the same joyous effect. "They had a State fair there, and as the

"They had a State fair there, and as the management was desirous of making it a success, decided on a home coming week. Some genius hit on the scheme of appealing to the Governor to suspend all outstanding indictments against former residents who had found other climates more salubrious.

"After considerable negotiations, it was worked, and the news broadcast all over the country that former citizens would be immune from arrest for the period of one week. Say, you ought to have seen the vast throngs that poured into that town. By the scores and hundreds banished citizens came, had a hilarious time and departed in time to get across the barder before the probation period was up. was up.
"That fair was a howling success, and people got a look in at familiar scenes that made their exile easy for years after."

RED ROMEO AND WHITH JULIET. that These Two Cannot Find a Minister Who

One case of true love is having an uncommonly rough time of it out in Denver. The Romer is a Puebly Indian, Chavarria. The Juliet is a white giel, Miss Cores Arnold.

They first met at a fastival in Degree nine years ago. Chavarria, with some of his tribesmen, had come to take part in the doings. Miss Arnold was attracted by his fine appearance and, on taileing with him in spanish, found him to e a man-er she says of refinement and noble character.

Very soon the two lovers announced their intention of marrying; but they had reckoned without their host. Miss Arnold's stepfather threatened to cut her off from her share of his \$100,000 estate. The Pueblon, who are communicatic, said they would conflecte Chavarria's possessions if he magrind a white girl.

The lovers isughed at disinheritance and confiscation, however, and went to the minister to be married. They have been going to ministers ever since then. They have not succeeded yet in finding one who will perform the ceremony. Miss Arnold is a devout Episcopulian

and insists on being married by one of that persuasion. Chavarria would be satisfied with any kind of minister, but he yields to his flancés's preference though the consequence seems to be that she will continue

sequence seems to be that she will continue to be nothing more than his flance.

Miss Arnold says that if she succeeds in marrying Chavaria, she will live with the Indians at Pueblo, Santa Clara. She has often visited there and knows what to expect. There are nineteen of these pueblos in New Mexico and Santa Clara is the most attractive of the lot.

The adobe houses rise several stories, looking not unlike a feudal castle at a distance. The ranches of the Indians are at some distance from the houses.

Industry is encouraged, and there is not a drone in the pueblo, says the St. Louis (ilobe-Democrat. The communal houses hold something more than 1,000 people. The population of these pueblos remains about the same as in the days of the ancient Spaniards, the tribes showing neither increase nor decrease.

Spaniards, the tribes showing neither increase nor decrease.

Visitors come for miles around to see the deer dance and other ancient festivities of the tribe. Many of the Pueblos can speak English fluently and have received thorough education at Government schools, but most of them cling to Spanish.

"The Pueblo Indians, you know," says Miss Arnold, "are immaculate house-keepers. One will not find a speck of dust or dirt in their homes. They may have but two or three rooms to a family, but what do they need of more? Life at Santa Clara is ideal in its simplicity and its freedom from care. The pueblo dwellers are like one great family, and any one could live long and be happy among them"

From the Tatler In a little village there once lived a boy who was supposed to be dull witted. The men of the village used to find great amusement in offering him the choice between ment in offering him the choice between a threepenny bit and a penny, of which his invariably chose the penny.

A stranger one day saw him choose the penny rather than the threepenny bit, and asked him for the reason.

"Is it because the penny is larger?" the stranger asked.

"Naw," was the response, "not 'cause it is the biggest. But if I took the threepenny bit they'd soon stop offering it."

The municipality of Nagoya, Japan, will begin at once to construct water and drainage works, to be completed by 1915, at a cost of \$3,170,000. Of this sum \$2.500,000 will be raised by a 5 per cent. for-eign loan, for the redemption of which fresh taxes, yielding \$50,000 a year, will be imposed. The tax collections, together with the profits arising from the waterworks, will be reserved for payment of the loan. Japan does no wildcat financing.

Japan 4½ per cent, second series bonds are now at a premium on the London market, says the Anglo-Japanese Gazette of London and Tokio. The 5 and 6 per cents, have been at a premium f some time, as also are Osaka Harbor Works and Yokohama waterworks 6 per cent. bonds. The Anglo Japanese Bank has been formed, with

head office in England. Some of the best men ! Japanese financial circles are on the board of di-rectors. The capital is \$10,000,000 in \$50 shares. Japan has confirmed the concessions granted English financial institutions before the war by a mining field, and under its wise Japanese the rights of mine operators are being fully pro

Fusan, Corea, is coming rapidly into prominence not only as the terminus of the Scoul-Fusan Railway, but also as the site for a proposed large dock-yard. The railway company has partly concluded arrangements for the building of a large iron works

American locomotives of the Baldwin type are being delivered in Japan. They are for hauling freight, and are similar, except as to gauge, to those supplied to the Central of Georgia Railway Company. They are fully described, with illusrations, in the Anglo-Japanese Gazette for April The Japanese State railways are earning 714 per cent. net on the \$79,130,000 capital invested. In 1904 working expenses absorbed 41.4 per cent. of the receipts, against 53 per cent, in 1908. total receipts were \$12,457,000, an increase of \$602,000. Passengers carried numbered 28,217,193, a decrease of about 5,261,000 owing to the war. The freight carried amounted to 3,326,948 tons. The decrease in working expenses is another evidence of the rigid economy which the entire Japanese nation practised during the war.

The Bank of Japan earned \$1,408,000 net profit in the last half of 1905 on its \$15,000,000 paid up

capital. Trade at Yokohama has increased so largely that extensive harbor improvements are to be made immediately by the municipality of Yoko hama and the Japanese Imperial Government The work will cost \$4,00,000, and will include the deepening of the harbor, the construction of wharves, reclamation of the foreshore for the erection of sheds and warehouses and extensions of railway lines belonging to the Tokio-Yokohama Railway. It will be completed in six years. Some work of this kind has already been done, at a cost and other things we have heard of, while a costly war was on her hands? The increased facilities will attract vessels trading between America and Asiatic ports of call for the purpose of taking in coal, provisions, water and other necessaries. It is also thought possible, after the completion o the American Panama Canal, to make a rendezvous for vessels from all parts of the world ad enable Japan to have a big finger in the for-

eign trade pie of the Far East.

Kobe harbor is also to be improved by the Japa. nese Imperial Government, at an expense of \$1,980. Railway construction in Japan is astonishingly

cheap, the average cost per mile being \$40,000, compared with \$200,000 in Great Britain. Japanese electric lighting companies, with capi tals of from \$300,000 to \$2,500,000, pay dividends of from 12 to 20 per cent.; electric railways pay from 5 to 10 per cent.; shipping and dockyard stocks pay from 12 to 18 per cent.; bank stocks pay from 5 to 12 per cent., except the "One Hundredth Bank," which, on a capital of \$30,000 (reserve \$842,000) pays 30 per cent.; gas stocks pay 15 per cent.; steam railways pay from 6 to 13 per cent. The best of all are the industrial, particularly textile, com-panies, which pay from 10 to 40 per cent., four the

Japan is allowing merchandise of all kinds, irre spective of nationality, to enter the port of Dainy, Manchuria, free of duty. The Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Hayakaze was launched from the Osaka Iron works yard on

Japan permits foreign ships to enter Ta-tungkau before opening the whole of Manchuria to reign trade. their long talked of commercial treaty. Kobe, Japan, is to lose its Swedish Consulate

Tokio municipality is negotiating with an Amerian syndicate for a loan of \$5,000,000 for harbomprovements and waterworks extension.

India's younger generation is ambitious to visit Japan and to be educated in technical arts at the apanese universities. Books written in English y Japanese authors and English translations of Japanese novels and serious books are fast com ng into favor. Japanese visitors to India are rarmly welcomed. Articles of Japanese manu-acture are preferred over articles of British or European manufacture.
It is proposed in Japan to reduce the size of the most common silver coins in use by about one-third.



The Latest Fashions in Cool Footwear.



Low Cut Dresden and Low Cut Walking Pumps with silk or leather negligee bows. New Models in Oxfords. Exclusive styles in

One, Two and Three Eyelet Ties.

All the latest toe and heel shapes, patent leathers, kids in every color, such as tan, brown, tobac, coral, orchid, bronze, blues, reds, pinks lavender, grey, grass and reseda green, pongee purple, &c., &c. White kid and white linen duck and white buck. Also steamer, yachting, golf and Tennis shoes.

Prices Range from \$3.00 to \$7.00

Ladies can find here all the different kinds of shoes they require for their summer outfit.

ODD USES FOR HANDKERCHIEFS. | INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ENFORC-To Disseminate Knowledge—As a Journa

HOSIERY

to match all low shoes in our great Hosiery Department.

and a Dance Programme. White pocket handkerchiefs whereon are printed full instructions for such emergencie as are likely to occur, together with hints or first aid, have been issued to the non-com missioned officers of the First Herts Voluntee Battalion. These handkerchiefs are the property of the regiment, and must be given up on their temporary possessors quitting

This is not the first time that handkerchiefs have been used for the dissemination of knowledge. As far back as the reign of Queen Anne, says London Tit-Bits, we find this useful article employed for scattering broadcast her Majesty's speech to Parliament on April 5, 1710, among her faithful subjects. This practice was continued throughout her reign, and among other events commemorated were the Treaty of Utrecht and Mariborough's victories over the French. Some time since there was published in Madrid a journal which was printed on linen not with the printer's ink usually employed but with a composition that easily dissolved in water. The article thus served a double purpose, for no sooner had you skimmed through its contents than you could dip it into one of the many public fountains and draw

forth a clean white handkerchief.

After the rebellion of 1745 the portraits and descriptions of certain of the young their escape were printed on handkerchiefs. to facilitating the fugitives' capture. To this the champions of the Stuart cause retorted by issuing among their faction others whereon

When, in the eighties, the influenza scare was at its height in London, a ger named Wilcox gave a dance at which, as a humorous concession to the prevailing epidemic, each guest was provided with a novel dance programme consisting of a handker-chief on which were printed the Terpsichorean selections for the evening, a list of nostrums against the universal malady, and a facetious hint that in the circumstances, it was permissible to adapt the programme to its normal

At the commencement of the last century London firm commemorated the stirring events that were then taking place by a number of illustrated handkerchiefs, whereof the large sale was increased by interspersing among the pictorial souvenirs a limited number of linen squares whereon the firm promised to procure a husband for the h Some two score of these were issued, and in every case was the promise duly honored. Somewhat sintilar in conception was the offer of marriage which a small Birm shopkeeper had printed on a number of handkerchiefs which he sent around to all his cus tomers, who were mostly of the poorer class The majority regarded the matter as a joke

seriously and closed with his offer. From this embarrassment he extricated himself by means of a wedding ring and five compen satory guineas. A friend of one of Louis XV.'s courtiers had been condemned to death for a crime of which he was innocent. Entreaty and prayer failed to move the obdurate monarch and the death penalty would have undoubtedly been exacted had not the condemned man's innocence been incontestably established by the confession of the real criminal. Ever then his fate hung in the balance, for the date of his execution was fixed for the morrow

but some half dozen treated his proposal

and it was uncertain whether the King's pardon could be procured in time Application was at once made to his influ ential friend, who promised to do his utmost in justice's cause. The King chanced to be away on a hunting expedition, but by sparing neither self nor horse the gentleman came upon the Royal hunter just as a fine stag had been laid low. He promptly explained the reason of his intrustion, which the King forgave and granted his urgent supplication But in what form was the reprieve to be con veved, for no writing materials were at hand? He dipped his hunting knife in the blood of the fallen quarry, and on his handkerchief scrawled in crimson his Royal pardon.

Greenwood correspondence Charleston News

and Courier.
Joe L. Reed of Knoxville, Tenn., who has been spending several days here recently, has in his possession a magical watch, a very delicate piece of mechanism, said to be the only one of its kind in existence. This watch is believed to have been at one time a pos-

session of Louis XIV.

The watch consists of a circular silver frame with three glass dials in the front piece, one circulating about the minute hand and the second and third about the hour hand. The hands are stationary. The watch is, therefore, transparent and one can "see through it at a glance." The only part of the works visible are the hands.

Mr. Reed says that the watch was given to him by an English army officer some years ago in Mexico, while the latter was on his death bed, for kindness extended during his illness. The officer had previously stated that the timepiece was picked up by his father in a curio shop in Paris and was told that it was most valuable. Records show that the Italian magician, Puretto, presented such a watch to the French monarch. It is minutely described, together with a clock of the same character. The watch was in the possession of the Bourbon tamily more than a century, but disappeared during the Revolutios.

ING THE CRIMINAL LAW. The principle laid down a few months ago

by the Court of Appeals of this State in the case of Delaney rs. Flood, that a person cannot invoke the aid of a court of equity to interfere with the enforcement of the criminal law, has been followed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department, in the case of Stevens vs. Mc-Adoo. That there is a strong divergence of ppinion as to the scope and effect of the De aney decision is evidenced by the registry of individual views by the five Justices who sat in the Stevens appeal. The opinion is written by Justice Ingraham and concurred by Justice Clarke in every respect; Justice Laughlin concurs only in the result and Justice Patterson concurs solely on the ground that the facts of the Stevens case come within the doctrine announced by the Court of Appeals in the Delaney case. Presiding Jus-tice O'Brien, however, dissents in an opinion will materially limit the application of the

Delaney doctrine.
Stevens was suspected by the police of this city of running a poolroom in violation of ction 351 of the Penal Code. Men were accordingly assigned to duty in and about the premises. Their interference with the business and property of Stevens caused him to apply for a temporary injunction, restrain-ing the police from continuing their course of procedure. He obtained this injunction, hich was later continued pendente lite. It is this order which has now been reversed on

appeal by a divided court.

The opinion of Justice Ingraham is that it is the duty of the police to arrest persons violating the criminal law of the State, that they are responsible for the performance of of which turquoise blue is the color in highest this duty, and that it is not for a court of favor, accompanied always by filigrees or equity to determine whether or not a person has committed or is about to commit a

ime. He says: The foundation of the plaintiff's complaint is that the police have charged him with being engaged in a business which the law has made criminal; that he is innocent of the charge; that the business in which he is engaged is not criminal; and h therefore asks a court of equity to determine that he is not committing a crime, that his business is not criminal, and to enjoin the officers from interfering with his business, or with those wishing to do business with him; and the court has enter-tained this application and restrained the police from interfering with the plaintiff's business, which

they claim is unlawful and criminal. Justice Ingraham proceeds to say that he had supposed the law was settled in this State, that equity has no jurisdiction in actions of this character. Prizefights, conlucting poolrooms, selling liquor without a and other occupations prohibited y law have frequently enjoyed immunity from police interference as a result of special term decisions, but such rulings have generbeen reversed on appeal. He quotes the following paragraph from the opinion in the Delaney case, which involved the question of fact whether a certain Raines law hotel

was a disorderly house:

If the plaintiff did in fact maintain a disorderly ouse, it was the defendant's right, if it was not house, it was the defendant's right, if it was not his duty, to warn persons about to enter against becoming participators in plaintiff's violation of the law. The whole question, whether the acts of the defendant and his inferior officers were legal or not, depends entirely upon the character of the so-called hotel. This basic question should not be determined in a court of equity upon affidavits, but in a court of law, and by evidence that is tested and scrutinized according to the settled rules.

Presiding Justice O'Brien does not, however, agree with Justice Ingraham that the Delaney case held that equity will never interfere to restrain a trespass or prevent police officers from doing unlawful acts. The Delaney case simply holds, according to the dissenting Justice, that equity will not interfere to prevent the enforcement of the criminal law in cases where the business must be conducted inder a license, such as a liquor tax certificate, or where the acts threatene property rights. Justice O'Brien concludes his dissent as follows:

Here the purpose sought by the injunction was to restrain the police officers from doing acts which

were clearly acts of trespass with respect to private individuals doing what was presumably a private business and prevent them from fercibly invading the plaintiff's premises without warrant or process of law. There is no claim that the business which the plaintiff claimed to be conducting was one that equired a license or that it was within Section 315 of the Charter. The plaintiff was a private citizen, conducting what he asserted was a legal business. and the complaint is that the police, without war rant, had forcibly entered his premises and de-stroyed property, and, upon his stating that he in-tended, because he had a right to pursue that business, to reestablish it, the police replied that they would in that event, return and again forcibly enter the premises and injure the property which he was using in that business. In other words, they proposed to repeat the trespass and destroy property without warrant of law as often as plain-

iff attempted to do business. I do not think that Delaney es. Flood (supra) or any other case has gone to the extent of holding that the police have the right to invade houses and places of business without warrant, where such a business is not done under a license or is not one where—under the right which the police have of inspection-their entrance for that purpose would not be a trespass. A private citizen whose business or property is thus invaded without warrant has no adequate remedy where it is threatened to repeat the acts of trespass except to enjoin the un lawful acts, and as I do not read the case of Delaney es. Flood (supra) as holding that equity should not interfere by injunction in any case. I dissent from

dissenting opinion is well defined. The point raised by Justice O'Brien raises a conlict between two well recognized theories of our jurisprudence, namely, that equity will not interfere with the enforcement of the criminal law, and that a man's house is his castle and exempt from trespass on the mere suspicion of the existence of crime. It is the latter doctrine that has been paramount in the rulings of the lower courts.

PLATES TO INSPIRE TALK. One of the Missions of Highly Decorated Chinaware.

From What to Eat. Artistically decorated conversation plates are now found in the homes of many of New York's most exclusive sets. Some of the finest specimens I have seen of late cost as much as \$2,000 a dozen, but they may be bought as low as \$300. The custom originated in the passing of an exquisitely decorated plate for the admiration and approval of dinner guests, and from that developed an established custom of having a choice guests take their seats. The merits of the plates then form a subject of conversation before the dinner is served. Artists of great skill perform the work of decorating the china. Each of the myriad colors requires a separate firing to assure the original tint

of its durability. Although these plates show the same color cheme in sets, each plate has its own picture, probably the miniature production of some famous painting. Or, among the newest of these beautiful plates, curious and wonderful effects are produced on rims and centres in the popular encrustations of gold. Gold is a never failing factor in the decoration of all conversation plates, and as the only beautifier of complete china table services it is decidedly in

vogue. A very expensive set of plates shows a centre of undulating turquoise blue porcelain, with white china rims partly covered by wing designs done in fine gold and met at each quarter of the circumference by a tiny cameo head of one of the ancient gods or goddesses against a blue porcelain back-ground. Another set of places has rims of turquoise blue porcelain surrounding scenes of Venice, with their wonderful blue skies or

crimson sunsets. The monogram plates showing the family crest or initials raised in gold on the centre of the plate, encircled by a rim done in dolphin design in turquoise porcelain, are designed for heirlooms. Another set of monogram plates has rims of deep blue, each showing a miniature painting of one of the English Duchesses or ladies famed for their beauty. One wealthy New York woman, whose talent

for china painting has been developed in Dresden, Germany, displayed recently at one of her large dinners a set of plates of her own decoration. The centres were painted n shades of brown, exquisitely blending from palest mauve to suede tobacco brown, with sylvan scenes showing dainty shepherds and shepherdesses. The plates were rather smaller than the regulation conversation plates, and had slightly rolling rims splashed with darker tints of brown, intercepted by fine gold

More beautiful still is a set of plates owned by a connoisseur in chinaware. The rims show a fine lace design in gold, while the centre of each plate is a work of rare art centre of each plate is a work of rare art. Graceful nymphs in floating draperies drink at a well or catch butterflies, or indulge in sports, and all are painted in the most marvelous flesh tints. In these same soft colorings, chubby little cupids in various groupings serve as a decoration for the centres of a set of plates that are less costly.

Woman Electrical Engineer.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Mrs. R. E. Tutt, probably the only woman electrical engineer in the United States. reached this city Wednesday with her daughter, Miss Margaret Tutt, on their way to the Philippine Islands.

"I became interested in the electrical work about eleven years ago, after I had moved from my home in Billings, Mon., where my from my home in Billings, Mon., where my father and brother were mining engineers, to Southern California," said Mrs. Tutt. "At that time there were lew streets of towns on the Coast lighted by electricity, and seeing a chance to make a little money, I applied to the town of San Pedro for a franchise for an electric plant and system. This was granted and installed successfully, and resulted in my being asked by the people of Long Beach to do the same thing for them. I took the matter up, and finally arranged for a system to be operated from one central station and to supply the two towns named and Terminal Island. The electricity was transmitted through a submarine cable, the first to be used for transmission of electricity power.

"At first I had a man in charge of the work. "At first I had a man in charge of the work, but, finding that I could handle the work myself to better advantage. I let him go, and took charge myself. The work that I have on hand now, and which is partially completed, is the installation of two large power plants near Prescott, Ariz. One, which is known as the Arizona Power Company, will have a capacity of 6,000 horse-power and the current will be transmitted to the mines in the vicinity at a voltage of 33,000. The other, the Prescott Power Company, will furnish 10,000 horse-power, and the transmission line will carry about 22,000 volts. I do not undertake any of the construction of plants, except those in which I am interested myself. I have, for this reason, more interest in the work than any one whom I could employ, and never have any trouble in carrying everything through to a successful end."